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Man Who Thought and Saw and Acted.

In JAMES STILLMAN, reticent, straight thinking, far sighted, indefatigable and earnestly conscientious, the great merchant whose daring, based on knowledge and guided by high intelligence, turns potentialities into actualities, was exemplified. To call him a banker is to restrict unjustly the scope of his genius. His work was not with ledgers and account books; he wrought in indushis kind America has had many ; none served the country and its people better than he. Men like Mr. STILLMAN work for

something more worth while than personal gain. Adventurous spirits, ruled by compelling ambition, though they shun political life, they influence the development of national institutions importantly. Mr. STILLMAN had vision. He comprehended the possibilities of his country. He had confidence in its solidity, its future. The thought that constantly urged him on was the supreme necessity of building for an economic and industrial to-morrow of possibilities so great they cannot be measured by any standard of the past. To him large transactions were not ends in themselves, but instruments admirable only in that they might be useful in still larger transactions, all having for their ultimate purpose the orderly and proper development for man's benefit of the resources of nature.

These tasks are not for one man to accomplish. Many minds, many hands, the wealth of many purses, must be united in harmonious co operation to attain the end desired. Thus the corporation becomes essentisl, if progress is to be made in the way and at the rate its leaders long for. But one man directs the whole. ignorant or blind sometimes appears as bravado or folly. Such a guide was JAMES STILLMAN, and his monument will be reared in tremendous won. It is not completed now, nor left half finished at his death. The real memorial to this notable American will be the successive and contintry by the instrumentalities of sound faith and unstinted labor.

Growth of Pro-Allied Soutiment in South America.

party. This undoubtedly signifies not have their morals corrupted." the return to Washington of Ambasburg disclosures.

There is, however, no reason to believe that Argentina will immediately undertake an active participation in the war. The sentiment of the people has undergone a decided change since the publication of Count Lux-Bung's telegrams. At one time the feeling against Germany was so intense that a break with the Central Powers was voted by both 1 anches of the Argentine Congress. Hostillties were, however, averted by the persistent refusal of President Int-GOYEN to sanction the signing of a declaration of war.

The position that is now taken in Argentina is that the country would be able to give little assistance to the troops. The aid that she is most of food supplies. An agreement relating to wheat has already been ennegotiations regarding the export of that we all wish to minimise or be taste beckened him to the golf links, meat and hides are now in progress, rid of." Argentina is also desirous of a better understanding regarding trade relations with the United States. This is evidently one of the matters that with reformers is his letter of June will be adjusted upon the return of Ambassador NAON.

German influences, to choose the right moment to find the best means for giving expression to the public sentiment." This sentiment has been so completely expressed both by the action of the people and their votes place for German propaganda in South America. Chile in her recent election also declared in favor of the Allies. The elimination of these two once pronounced centres of German influence makes the South American continent practically united against the Central Powers.

Notwithstanding the great weight which attaches to any recommendation made by General Persuing, pubindorse than condemn the unanimous decision of the Senate Military Comto our aviators be repealed.

Whatever were the considerations which moved General PERSHING to make this recommendation, and the Secretary of War to Indorse It, we may be sure that they were not trivial. Yet it will require something more than technical statistics of aviation, as compared with other dangers of war, to convince the lay mind not only extra hazardous, but that they demand a highly specialized skill which only those endowed with distinctive qualities of mental alertness and coolness in the face of deadly danger can acquire. Such qualities developed by corre-

sponding special training command extra pay in civilian-work. It would should command it in work that is military. General Chowner's statement that the large number of recent fatalities in the aviation training camps were due to inexperience, if it carries argumentative conviction at than against the extra pay. The high tries, in nations, in continents. Of cost in peril of acquiring the skill his profession demands is part of the price the aviator has to pay. It is a graduated. Its punishments are swift and merciless. Whether a demerit be from infraction of rules or from mere ineptitude, sentence and execution are simultaneous. They come, moreover, in terms of broken bones or death it self. There is no appeal save to the hospital or the undertaker.

The alumnus of so harsh an alms mater as this surely is entitled to some distinction, in pay at least, for the relentless, survival of the fittest ordeal he has passed, even though in the practice of his acquired profession among the clouds and among bursting shells and spitting machine

The Epistolary Style of Two Mayors From Brooklyn.

New York has had as Mayor tw Brooklyn Judges fond of writing letthree years as a letter writing Mayor: Judge HYLAN has had less than three months. The notable missives of the first have been preserved in book about another man of the cloth he form; quality and quantity must de- was Johnsonian: termine whether equal distinction shall fall upon the present epistolog-

In the letters of both Mayors are found comments on matters supposed to affect what is broadly known as victories of peace and war yet to be "public morals." Mr. HYLAN'S com- Meyor GAYNOR'S letters most when munication to his Police Commissioner on the subject of Miss Montes's danc. such as comfort to the man who was ing is still fresh in the memory:

"I am amazed to think the trustees of I uous benefits conferred on his coun- the Metropolitan Opera House and the that I have so many official duties presssame occurred in a theatre patronized by plain people some of these good peo- the pussycats that howl, and not the here! What brought you Although the complete results of ple who patronize the Metropolitan the election have not yet been com- would consider the town wide open and Mayor Garnon was a born letter piled, a despatch from Buenos Ayres | would indignantly protest. I want you writer. Whether Mayor HILAN en- They saited me down for saiters' use confidently predicts the unquestioned to see to it that the good people who at- loys the gift it will be impossible to

sador Naon, whose resignation early show in this city the moving pictures writing: in January was an expression of his of the fight between JEFFRIES and "What is this you want-just a word disapproval of the Argentine policy Johnson a Brooklyn clergyman about the art of letter writing? I fear of neutrality in the face of the Lux- wrote to Mayor Garnon protesting you will find no art in my letters. I GATNOR replied as follows:

s. If it lay in my power to say whether short words. . . The trouble with You have died of sores and hard abuse. the pictures should be exhibited it would most writers and speakers is that they not take me long to decide it. I do not are all the time 'trying.' Don't trysee how it can do any one any good to just write or say what you mean, . . look at them. But will you be so good What is the best way to write things? The cook transfers your remains as to remember that ours is a govern ment of laws and not of men? Will write them." you please get that well into your head? I am not able to do as I like as Mayor. the art of artiessness. He had the art | And them they give to Davy Jones. I must take the law just as it is, and of putting a lot in a few words, such you may be absolutely certain that I as the last sentence of the paragraph shall not take the law into my own just quoted. It will be easy for Hyhands. You say you are glad to see LAN to surpass GAYNOR in quantity. that the Mayors of many cities have Quality is another thing. 'ordered' that these pictures shall not be exhibited. Indeed! Who set them Allies in the matter of furnishing up as autocrats? If there be some valid law giving any Mayor such power than likely to furnish is in the shipment he can exercise it; otherwise not. The reaching the half century mark had growing exercise of arbitrary power in acquired a competency and retired to this country by those put in office would loaf and invite his soul in New Jerfered into between Argentina and the be far more dangerous and is far more sey was admired, praised, envied. If United States and England. Similar to be dreaded than certain other vices his success had been great, and his

> A more delightful example of WILL-IAM J. GAYNOR'S method of dealing "When I quit business" he began his

7, 1911, to E. H. Jones: "I am in receipt or your letter saying they hated him. The statement from Buenos Ayres that all clubs should be closed at 10

that plane playing and singing should not be allowed at any hour of the night especially in summer, when people cannot close their windows so as to shut the noise out.

"I hereby authorise you to carry all of these reforms. It may be that you that Argentina will no longer be a will first have to get elected to the Legislature, and pass laws therefor, for you know this to a government of laws and recalled, may take six figures to exnot of men; that is to say, those put in office may not do as they like, but may only carry out the laws as they are passed by the Legislature. Did you young, "They know how to live: no never hear of this before?"

It would be unfair to Judge HTLAN to suggest that in the forty-five months of his Mayoralty that are ahead he will not write letters quite as perfect as those which flowed from the Gaynor pen. There are so lic sentiment is much more likely to many letters by GATNOR and, at the moment, so few by HYLAN. Commissloner ENRIGHT has been, so far, the mittee to reject his suggestion that most favored recipient. It was to the laws giving 50 per cent. extra pay him that Mayor HTLAN wrote, in part, as follows:

"I note by the morning papers that the Committee of Fourteen has again come to life, several months after Mayor MITCHEL has retired from office, with a report on vice conditions during his adbeen heard of it during the last four dictiveness. years, but prior to election some of its members had become very active in an that fiving and fighting in the air are attempt to interfere with the electorate of the city.

"I do not know whether this was caused by the membership on the Committee of Fourteen of WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS, chairman of the late Fusion slush fund amounting to several millions which was used in an attempt to reelect Mayor MITCHEL, whose administration they now condemn, or Enwarn J seem wholly reasonable that they McGuinn, who was to deliver the Irish vote to the late Mayor along with Tim HEALT, who was to deliver the labor

"I wish you would carefully read the report of the Committee of Fourteen and even at this late day, regardless of its source, remedy any evil that may exist. "I think that it would be a good idea if the Committee of Fourteen would investigate itself and revise its membership. Otherwise the people of this city stern school from which he must be will have little confidence in them or any reports they may make in future. take this as the beginning of an attemp on the part of these distinguished re formers to cast discredit on the present

Mayor GAYNOR had his own way of striking at the opposition, and when he was at his best it was not exactly in the Hylan fashion, possessing as he did an ingenuity that even the victim must have smiled over. There was his letter to Mr. FRANK L. DAVIS:

"DEAR MR. DAVIS: You complain to me of the clock on the Metropolitan Building. You want me to stop it. You gun fire the statistics show that his say it strikes four times on the quarter percentage of danger may not greatly eight times on the half, twelve times or exceed that in other branches of the the three-quarters, and sixteen times or the hour, making forty times every hour. or 210 times from 8 A. M. to 12 neor every day. I am sorry for you. But really, does the clock make as much noise as Dr. PARKHURST does? You know we all have to bear with someters. Judge Garnon had more than thing, and I am willing to bear my share of It.

> The old Judge did not always thrust so lightly, to be sure. In a letter

"He is a man of vast and varied mis- And throw the rest to Davy Jones. information, of brilliant mental incapacity, and of prodigious moral require-

It is likely that the public enjoyed he wrote of the trivial things of life,

doesn't hurt ma. But some say it is was as follows: tomcats. How is that?"

tend the Metropolitan Opera House do say until he has issued at least two Cu dozen letters. The late Mayor once When in 1910 it was proposed to said, when he was asked about letter

against such an exhibition; and Mr. only aim to express what I have in my member quoted as follows: mind briefly and in the most expressive "I thank you for your favor of July words. The most expressive words are You have carted stones for many a you ask. Often the best way is not to

Perhaps Mayor GAYNOR had an art:

Work, Ye Leafers, Work!

A month ago the man who before to a high powered motor, to tennis, he betook himself to his pastimes with an air of conscious superiority. conversations, and the unfortunate who could not quit business smiled as

Others had ambitions less costly to is to the effect that President Int. o'clock at night, also all saloons, and gratify. A small income, unpreten-

tious home, a hunting or fishing trip modestly undertaken, an occasional visit to the movies, an evening with beer and congenial fellowship in the village inn; these spelled contentmen for hundreds of unaspiring souls. For them, too, there was envy. "Look at But; he got his pile, and quit. Gosh, I wish I could quit!" A "pile," be it press, or it may take four.

These men, conspicuous or obscure were once held up as examples to the useless grind for them; they don't hoard money merely to give their heirs something to fight about; sen-

sible, they are." So public opinion. But all things are changed now These once lucky ones, great and small, are lawbreakers, liable to arrest, to imprisonment. Labor is de creed the legal end of all men, as it is the natural end of most of us. The constable and the Sheriff spy out the lover of ease. They hale him to the Judge. The penitentiary doors open for him; he will sweat for a wage or he will sweat for the State. And, worst fate of all, he may be brough before a magistrate whose conception of his official function urges him to moral and economic discourses of ministration. As a committee little has great length and truly amazing vin-

"Come on in; the chace is fine:

With the passage of the daylight saving bill assured, beware the jester who seeks to make an engagement be tween 2 o'clock and 2 o'clock on Easter Sunday morning.

What are you going to do with your extra hour of daylight?

Too much mail going to the front .creapaper headling. The trouble is it is not going to the front. It is held up in various places

for various reasons. If it were going to the front there would be no cause for complaint A conscientious citizen is one who

Who shall take over Captain Van-

will get up at 2 A. M. to set his clock

Anyway, there must be a healthy

ABSORBED.

Upon hearing that a burglar was friend a worthy man sent word: "I know that you are a fine, brave, husky fellow; knock the stuffing out of the intruder!"

nochle is everything to me, and I am busy playing it. I trust that the burdoes not join me in this greatest of advance games. I appreciate your kind words but at the same time my mission in life is not to repel burglars but to play pinochle constantly and to advise everybody else in the world to do the same. It is more important than any

THE SAILOR'S GRACE.

Varying Versions of a Memorable Ditty of the Old Merchant Marine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser! Ther

oust be a number of versions of "The Sailor's Grace," which your correspond ent signing as "Purser" inquires abou The one I picked up away back in the old sailing ship days ran as follows: Old horse, old horse, how came ye here You drew the dray for many a year From kicks and blows and sad abuse You're salted down for sailors' use

With the passing of the Amhas passed away. Perhaps it is just is an occasional bit worth preserving for itself. F. P. Homan.

R. H. Dana's "Salt Horse."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: Probably there are various versions of the tribute to "salt horse" indulged in by spects. If she can hold in the west 1894. In 1876 he was nominated by the of the entertainment was a young lady able to fashion again those old build seafaring humorists. The one I remem- she must grow stronger, for even man Democratic State convention, but de- of remarkable beauty who made her ings, and picture in our mind's esubscribers to that institution would tol- ing upon me that I cannot just now de- ber I read in Dana's "Two Years Be- power may be supplied from the Rusbusiness to the foundation or expan-sion of which he devoted informed would see to it that no more such exhibitions are staged at the Metropolitan or in my neighborhood, but I go to sleep the discovery of gold in California. I even now be successful and force a at any other theatre in the city. If the and let them howl. It amuses them and read it in the early '50s. The jingle satisfactory peace; but it is not to be

carted stone for many a year And when worn out by sore abuse They blast my body and damn my eyes And throw the rest to Davy Jones. E. R. GARCETNEEL

New York, March 16.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: to the salt horse poem, it was as I re Old horse, old horse, what brought yo

And are now cut up for sallers' use. A harness cask holds your remains

From the galley to the sallors in great ti The sailors you they despise. Turn you over and damn your eyes

They pick the fiesh from off your benea,

CHARLES W. SPIKINS. NEW YORK, March 16. The Editorial Page.

Books and papers, human nature. Time and tide and primal forces,

Taste and fancy, commerce, trade, Robins, the Red Cross crusade, Stocks and sticks, and debtor, creditor, Loads of letters to the editor. Rubjects? Who but he could gauge! That's the editorial page.

Constitutional expileation Wheat and meat and balanced ration, Shakespears and the music glasses, Humor, verses, air and gases That's the editorial page.

Art and science, hopes and fears, God and man, and smiles and tears, House and home, and death and life, Love and money, war and strife— Close epitoms of the age,

The action of the United States and Great Britain in assuming the cus-tody, control and operation of a large number of Dutch ships, now in Amer ican and British waters, has been a puzzle to many persons who are no informed concerning the legal rights found within their territorial limits in time of war. The rule which the Encase of these Dutch steamers is known angary, from the Greek word "an-garos," meaning a messenger.

in the Middle Ages a practice areas among the beliggerent nations of Eu rope which came to be called the angaris." or right of transport. Oppenheim in his standard work on in ternational law defines this as the right of a belligerent deficient in vessels to lay an embargo and seize neutral merchantmen in its harbors and compel them and their crews to transport troops, ammunition and provisions where desired, on payment, however tion of the service. In 1798 a part of the French expedition to Egypt was conveyed thither in neutral vessels which had been seized in various har Stockton, an American authority or international law, says:

This ancient right has fallen into disus and is to a growing extent supplanted by a modern right under the same name which comprises the right of beligerents to make use of or destroy, for the pur-pose of necessary offence and defence neutral property on the high seas or the erritories of either belligerent.

A condition of the exercise of this right continues to be the payment of adequate compensation to the neutral whose property is appropriated.

The right of angary was exercised by Prussia in the war against France in 1870-71. Some British coal vessel were lying in the Seine below Paris The Prussians sank these craft so as o prevent French gunboats from going up the river to the relief of Paris, and after the war Bismarck compensated the British Government for the loss The right applies to neutral property on the sea. The Prussians seized up ward of 600 cars belonging to the Swiss Central Railway Company which they found in Alsace in the Franco-Prusstock owned in Austria. These prece dents make it difficult for the present German Government to deny the existence of the right except on the thebassador Gerard that all international law has been abolished!

applies to ships, is most admirably Code of 1900 as follows:

If military necessity should require ft elligerent authority may be seized and destroyed or otherwise used for military pensated. The amount of the indemnity should if practicable be agreed upon in advance with the ewner or master of the vessel; due regard must be had for treaty atipulations upon these matters. The military purposes for which neu-

products which may be needed in warto the Dutch vessels appears to be fully justified by law and precedent; 1824 and in 1826, dying in the last year Park Theatre. In 1838 there were ap- port, was precluded from accepting the the owners in Holland amply for all use we make of their property.

AMERICA'S TASK

The People Will Respond When They Know the Need.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The teaches must be the fate of those who its cutning unmasked and its blood hunbounds and batters at those on the west. as well that much of it is lost; get there What can be done? That is the vital Governors have tried to be, as, for ex- SUN was born. Tragedians were great question for America

Germany has passed the low tide of David B. Hill in 1894. economic distress. An increase in food | It might be stated that Horatio Seyand essential raw material supply must mour, twice Governor of New York State, of which I write he was losing his hold ceeding generations may be told of his be expected from the Prussian conquests, was five times a candidate, twice suce upon the public affections and a benefit genius; none can attest " And " enabling her to meet the European allies cessful, in 1853 and 1862, and three was arranged for him at the Bowery. on commeasurable terms in those re-

A naval attack on her seaports might instead. on a gambler's chance. Overwhelming allied air supremacy may prove conclujurely problematical.

Only one thing is demonstrably cer men, fully trained, armed and supplied, this State. ably short time the war can and will be three triennial terms. He was elected won. It is as demonstrably certain that in 1817 and 1820 for two triennial terms, a: ything much short of this leaves the but the constitutional convention of 1821

If the American people once under and we shall at least ascertain whether were, of course, biennial terms.

the job is or is not too big for us; The term of office of the Governor of

nation be accomplished.

the vital seriousness of the situation is term has been two years. byious Enlightenment must come from those in high places who know the facts, Let them be stated fully and plainly to the people, and they will give the only possible answer to their leaders-raise train and equip in 1918 at least 2,000,000 men: in 1919 at least 4,000,000 men: if it is necessary to change the draft age limits do so. Bend every conceivable effort to provide vessels and terminal ort and supply, but under no circumstances fail to raise and train the allotted number of troops. They will either win the war on the fields of France, or hey can be overcome.

Centralise control in the hands of failure to heed our will never to be forgiven or forgotten. DEAN SAGE. NEW YORK, March 15.

> From the Detroit Free Press. Long ere they ask us
> "What's the score?"
> The golf bug will
> Be yelling: "Fore?"

It Is God's Gift to Us and Sufficient

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: The letter of Mr. Alfred Z. Reed about the English language has moved, me to write concerning my clear opinions, and inasmuch as the English people have I feel at more liberty to do so.
Our language is like the Mississipp

Thames is properly called an English river. The water for it comes from the ocean. The Lord lets the rain fall upon the just and the unjust. But it comes originally from the four quarters of the earth.

When it flows through America and does service for us, I see no reason for not calling it the American language. It is in reality God's gift to us, and un less we seek foreign climes it is suf those who seek us to learn our way of JOHN LEVERGOOD. COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., March 16.

Desire to Be Practiced in the Practice of Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: THE SUN has a worldwide reputation for its knowledge of the English lan guage, I venture to intrude upon you that has created a slight discussion beween myself and a friend. "I practice medicine in Chicago and have a fine practice." In the above sentence should not a distinction be made between the noun practice and the verb? In other words, would it not have been more grammatical if the writer had written

"I practise my profession," &c.? NEW YORK, March 16. G. W. W.

NEW YORK'S GOVERNORS. An Examination of the Records Reelected Statesmen.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! I HE SUN of Monday, March 11, your Athany correspondent makes the follow ing assertion:

slanted three times to be Governor of the ernor from 1817 to 1822, and again from 1825 until his death in 1828, three tri-ennial terms. Mr. Whitman has been Governor since 1818, and he plans to tional convention.

York, George Clinton, was elected six the services of a horse, and the better times in succession, serving from 1777 the actor the horse was the better the mense speculation on a small capital to 1795, eighteen years, and then in 1801 play succeeded. At its first represenwas again elected for another term, tation "the wild steed of Tartary," as turned out to be an offer of Prof. 1801-04. Governor Daniel D. Tompkins was

from 1807 to 1817, a period of ten years, Richmond Hill. President with James Monroe, and in tral vessels may thus be appropriated the fifth time a candidate for Governor and was defeated by De Witt Clinton. The proposed action in respect times elected Governor of New York It was here the Bowery Theatre was

of 1828-24 inclusive. twice reelected, in 1834 and 1886, and the records of the theatre as owing to was a candidate a fourth time in 1835, the management "\$17.50 advanced for atre was erected at the corner of meeting with defeat finally at the hands one suit of clothes September 25, 1833." Leonard and Church streets, and was of William H. Seward, whom he had de- The same record tells of "27.50 being used for a time as an opera house. I end is not yet. Bolshevikism has sun feated in 1884. So it is not "about a pd. to-day for Mr. Booth's exp. to Bal-its course to the ruin that all history century since anybody was elected to a timore." Here also the famous Shakethird term," as your correspondent says spearian representative of Falstaff, J. dream that human nature can have yet in the conclusion of his article, but rather H. Hackett, was making his reappearovercome the inherited instincts of hun- eighty-two years since Governor William ance in his native country after a tour was when destroyed by fire in 1841 creds of thousands, perhaps millions, of L. Marcy was elected for a third term, of England, appearing as Rip Von The German beast, and it is just four more years since he Winkle in the play made more famous was defeated for a fourth term

Since 1826 no Governor has been

times unsuccessful, in 1850, 1864 and Mentioned upon the bills on the night Day established in 1883 that we are clined the nomination on the score of ill first appearance on the stage. She was those artists of former years w health and Lucius Robinson was named a Miss Cooper, daughter of the bene- once so moved their audiences that

came Governor in 1885 on the resigna- his term of office she acted as mistress expected that England will risk her all tion of Grover Cleveland, who was to of the White House. secome President on March 6 of that year, and was reelected in 1855 and in name of an actor named Jones, who since joined the great majority. B and main, but whether obtainable is years each and the final year of Grover both here and in Europe, appeared free exist and furnish us with the start of Cleveland's term, but met with defeat for quently upon the bills of play. George the life and times of the young a third elective term when he was a tain, which is that if America is pre- candidate in 1894, being at the same time the Count Joannes, was at this period the senior United States Senator from

Governor De Witt Clinton did not serve issue worse than in doubt. These are enanged the term of the Governorship the plain facts, and they are within from three to two years, and so Clin-

whether we are willing to put the knife our State under the first Constitution was to every personal comfort and interest three years, and continued so until Janu- and every American ally on this earth and spend our time, our money and our ary 1, 1823, when it became two years, will either buy, borrow or steal, if neces- be reassuring to those caux. manhood beyond anything as yet con- and this continued until January 1, 1877. ceived of. Only thus can the most stu- when it again became three years, and pendous task ever undertaken by any this triennial term continued until the Constitution adopted in 1894 took effect That the public does not appreciate January 1, 1885, since which time the subject is embodied in the following out in the rain or wait until and come

> ANTHONY P. FINDER. TROY, March 16.

HENS CANNOT READ. No Way to Let Them Know Why Their Wheat Ration Is Cut.

the poultry business it is doing it to the keep it there until this fight is won. Kaiser's tante. The normal grain ration of the laying

hen contains 33 1-3 per cent. wheat. Th legal maximum is now 10 per cent, and if too late for that will be essential for as the matter has not been clearly ex-the protection of our own shores. Your plained to the hen, she naturally refuses to lay on this war ration. Even this war ration has been impossible to obtain because of the Gov-

ernment embargo. And when a man couldn't get food for is hens he was forbidden to sell them

why the incubators are empty and the brooders will be broodless this spring.

THE RIGHT OF ANGARY. | THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE. NEW YORK THEATRES AND ACTORS IN "THE SUN'S" FIRST YEARS.

A Veteran Manager Looks Backward to the Park and the Richmond Hill to Forrest and George the Count Joannes.

acter so much as in the number of its Sun appeared in New York in 1838 the theatrical career making his first appearance in America. Some few years later Mr. Power. in the prime of his life and activities, made his farewell appearance upon the same stage, salling a few days afterward in the steamship President for his home in England. The steam-

ship was never heard of afterward. It was at the Park and in the same and "The Magic Flute" were first heard in this country. Here also first appeared the famous actor-author James Sheridan Knowles in his play "The Hunchback," which has been made familiar by Julia Marlows and Mary Anderson,

birth of THE SUN there stood at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets mansion of the olden times which at one period in its history had been the country seat of Aaron Burr. It was altered into a theatre, with the corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth title of the Richmond Hill, as the avenue, with none to comfort him bu locality in which it was situated was the poor woman, a proteges of whom known in those days. To-day that neighborhood is supposedly famous as It was through the circumstances of Greenwich Village, the real home of the death of this unfortunate man Bohemia. It was at this theatre that that the Actors Fund was founded. many who in years afterward became leading members of their profession made their first appearance. Among the names mentioned on the play bills of those times appearing in humble make his fortune and a place in the later in life was known throughout the country as Mrs. John Drew, mother I write, once told it: of the present well known actor of

performance in this country was given of a drama that became one of the a wild goose chase in following up most noted successes of the stage those wants. In some instances suc for many years afterward. In 1833; "Mazeppa" was presented and held from \$300 to \$500; in other cases its place in the repertory of the theastatement, as the first Governor of New tro up to the late '70s. It required he was announced on the bills, was one Somebody, at Scudder's Museum, to named Napoleon, and no actor was so sell a hydro-oxygen microscope for elected four times in succession, serving popular as was "Nap" with the boys of \$2,000. The advertisement in The St

1824, while Vice-President, was sgain for building which though like the neigh- justly popular proprietor. He wanted borhood has greatly changed its exterior appearance since the early days trustworthy man to fill a vacant situsof THE SUN remains still a landmark, tion, but as he wished to bind him to State, in 1817, again in 1820, then in located, second in stage history to the seeking the means of temporary sup nly we must take care to compensate of his fourth term, Governor Joseph C. pearing upon its boards at various Yates filling in the intermediate term times throughout that season many of the notable actors of the American William L. Marcy was elected Gov- stage. The elder Booth, receiving a salary of \$100 a night, is mentioned in Edwin Forrest was also delighting

elected a third time, although several New Yorkers with his art when The ample. Horatio Seymour in 1864 and favorites in those days, and for many years previous one of the most popular leaves only a tradition. The curtain was one named Cooper. At the period falls—the artist is annihilated. Sciary. Miss Cooper later on married even the actors themselves were car the son of President Tyler and during ried away by their brother pr

During this same year of 1833 the magicians who peopled them have loss 1888, serving two full terms of three in the years to come became notorious white paper and printer's the 5 Jones, later in life known as George metropolis now grown and

CHARLES BURS IA

BEAT GERMANY.

This Constantly in Mind. .

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Julius Hupert, M. D., from New York's subway lacks public telephone. ened, ending January 1, 1823. The terms Britain, Conn., headed "Beat Germany." in the stations. stand them they will gird to the tack, that he was elected for in 1824 and 1828 is, in my opinion, the soundest advice to stations should not be equipped will Americans that I have read. I sincerely trust that every American ventence to thousands of travellers

> sary, THE SUN of March 14 and commit every word of the letter to memory. The whole sum and substance of his phone home for their umbicillar or ta-

paragraph: To think of peace before beating Gernany is weakness; to talk of it before stations, oftentimes they have to a letery is folly; to bargain with Germany in the stations for fifteen to be a

The above paragraph should be printed 500,000,000 times and \$1 offered but as they are general by this Government to every citizen of is no use in recording the To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; If this and allied Governments who will fact remains, however, that the Government is trying to wipe out paste it on the inside of his hat and in the subway are a necessary and

W. B. Young.

Strange Way of Getting to Ireland. To THE EDITOR OF THE To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL "From | Wonder if there are many somewhere in Ireland" readers of THE ers like me in this respec-SUN may be interested in the way in I say the same simple to which a New York lad viewed his tor- taught when a little box, here

writes to his family : thing happens. Damn the Germans. I how past sixty years and mill May I.

These facts, together with the drafting of labor from the farm, will explain never expected to see Ireland and get us if they were here and never expected to see Ireland and get us if they were here and never expected to see Ireland and get us if they were here and never expected to see Ireland and get us if they were here and and see the second of the property of the pr

NEW YORK, March 16. J. K. M.

It has been said that New York in | an actor of no mean attainment. He no way shows its metropolitan char- starred throughout the country with plays and dramas of his own compositheatres. When the first issue of THE tion. Becoming dissatisfied with his young metropolis had but three thea- and in 1841 turned his attention to the young metropolis had but three thea-tres that were in regular operation, dent in the office of Daniel Webster. In yet with that limited number it was 1844 he took up his residence in Eng shaping itself in those early days to- land, and while there became the inti ward the leading position it occupies mate friend of the nobility of that and at present. The most noted theatre of other countries. He claimed a close the city, and of the entire country Duke of Wellington. It was through also, was the Park. Tyrone Power, the friendship of the representative one of the great actors of the day, was of Prussia at the English court that he received the right to hear the title of George the Count Joannes. He was the author of several works, the prin-

America. He attained fame as a lec-Returning to this country in 1857 he gave a series of lectures which failed tempt to resume the practice of law he finally returned to the stage. That his mental faculties were failing him was evident to all, and in his subse was looked upon and treated as a subject for insult and ridicule. His las Hall, at the corner of Twenty-eight street and Broadway, a building after ward altered and known as Daly's Fift Avenue Theatre. In 1880 the once brill iant man died in poverty in a small hall bedroom in a cheap hotel at the Just when THE SUN WAS preening

cut was preparing to descend upon the young metropolis in an attempt to world's history. Here is the story as P. T. Barnum, the young man of whom "I came to New York to seek my for tune. Every morning I used to look at It was at this house that the first the 'wants' in The Sun for something cess depended upon my advancing

of William Niblo of Niblo's Gar There still stands on the west side of den for a barkeeper first brought me the Bowery just below Canal street a in contact with that gentlemanly and

mousetrap was to make my fortune

An advertisement announcing 'An im

position. num spoke, was the nucleus in year afterward of his world famous Bar-

remain three years, I, who was only

In the latter part of 1833 a new the later times it became more wide known as the National Theatre, the first home in New York of the elder Wallack, under whose management

George Henry Lewes once wrote: is thought a hardship that great actor monument more solid than a name The painter leaves behind him releaves behind him books; the actor it is only by such a medium as Mr

fessionals' art The old buildings are gone and the

SUBWAY TELEPHONES Let Every Foe of Antocracy Keep Storm Bound Homegoers Would Find Them a Convenience

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATE There is no reason who the bull telephones. They would be a great co

Take rainy nights, that is we loould get off at their stations and coats? Now they either have to a home have no idea when to an in its

before defeating Germany is a desperate half an hour before the There are other good

should be installed as soon an installed New York, March 16.

pedo experience on the Tuscania. He "Now I lay me down to the ing with "God bless dear papa and make me a good new past sixty years and

Is it unusuat?